THE Bombay Gazette.

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,344, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 52 / Single Copy for Cash ... As. 4

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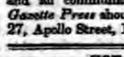
FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch their Steamer TILLY, Captain BEYTS, to Kurrachee, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

For Passage and Freight, apply at the Company's Office, Medow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th August 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Defiance*, Galloway, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Caduceus* from London, are requested to send off boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

August 4th, 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Rowantree*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after leaving the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the Ship.

Bombay, 18th July 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Chatham*, J. B. Patterson, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

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Bombay, 24th July 1862.

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2nd August 1862.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. have received information respecting the Uniform to be worn by Officers of the Staff Corps of each Presidency, that the whole or any portion of the Uniform will be immediately attended to, and the favour of their being sent in as early as possible is requested.

Those in hand will be now proceeded with.

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NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE-GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19TH, 20TH, and 21ST HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of the Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part of those Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they are respectfully solicited.

1, Hummum Street, June 24, 1862.

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This vessel is provided with tanks, and can be got ready for sea in a few days.

The paddle steamer *Victoria*, teak built, burthen 706 tons, exclusive of engine-room, coppered and copper fastened, engines by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, of 230 nominal horse-power, with copper boilers weighing 56 tons or thereabouts. The vessel is in first-rate working order, and is fitted with paddle-wheel condensers capable of making 1200 gallons of fresh water daily. She can be got ready for sea in a few days.

In 1858 the *Victoria* had most extensive repairs, viz., new upper, lower, and poop decks, new paddle boxes with new paddle beams, and was re-coppered.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the vessels will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offers shall have been sanctioned by Government.

A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down, and good security given by the purchaser for the payment of the remaining amount, which must be paid within twenty days from the day of sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and vessel resold at his risk and loss.

The stores belonging to each vessel can be seen on application at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, and where any further particulars will be furnished.

The vessels are now lying in the harbour, where they can be inspected at any time between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

J. MULLALY,
Offg. Indian Naval Storekeeper.

I. N. Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th July 1862.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank WILL BE CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, being Cocoa-nutday.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 4th August 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Establishments WILL BE CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, being COCOA-NUT DAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
JOHN SKINNER,
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For the Agra and U. S. Bank, Limited,
JOHN CARDNO,
Manager, Bombay.
For the Commercial Bank of India,
ALEX. T. ANGUS,
p. Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent, Bombay.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
A. MORRISON,
Agent, Bombay.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager, Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd August 1862.

To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on TUESDAY the 19th of August next at one o'clock P.M.

As important matters will be brought before the Meeting, a full attendance is particularly requested.

By order of the Directors,
L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1862.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

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FOR SALE.

DR. BIRDWOOD'S CATALOGUE OF BOMBAY PRODUCTS is now on Sale at the Agri-Horticultural Society's Office, Town Hall.

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NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

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BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th June 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c, &c. Price Rs. 1-8.

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NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

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Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

WANTED.

A NEAT AND EXPEDITIOUS WRITER for a Commercial establishment. Apply to "B. A.," care of the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*.

SUPREME COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Mathooradass Soonderjee, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased. Dyall Mathooradass ..... *Applicant.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application has been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last will and testament of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to the abovenamed applicant.

KELLY & HOBE,
Applicant's Proctors.

Bombay Green, 5th August 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. MONTAGU CLEUGH WILKINSON in our Firm, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—My Brother, MR. JAMES GAYNOR, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR,

14th July 1862.

N.B.—The New House is beautifully fitted up, and has Bath, Billiard, and Airy Bed-rooms.

Morning Papers 'filed.' Charges as usual.

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TO TIMBER CONTRACTORS.

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R. W. STEVENS,
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Lahore, July 15, 1862.

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May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

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Bombay, 15th May 1862.

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Nathl. Johnston & Son's Claret No. 2 at Rs. 26 p dz.

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Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
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Oilmanstores of every description, in good condition.
Price Lists of Wines, Spirits, &c., immediately furnished on application.
Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

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S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

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WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
White. do.			
Brown do.			
Yellow do.		„	„ 22
MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42

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Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„ 28
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 13

CLARET—

Chateau Margaux		„	„ 34
Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16

CHAMPAGNE—

Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	„ 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	„ 21
Do.	J. C. Moriset	Quarts	„ 36
Do.	do. do.	Pints	„ 19

HOCK—

Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE	do. do.	„	„ 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„	„ 18
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		„	„ 42
CURAÇOA		„	„ 40
MARASCHINO		„	„ 30
SHERRY BRANDY			

SPIRITS—

Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„	„ 50
do. do.	Julies Robins (30 years old)	„	„ 20
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 42
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	„	„ 40
Do.	Hollands in cases	„	„ 21
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	„	

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Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

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COMMERCIAL.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 6th August 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.		Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 09 1/16d. to 2s.	
Do. Documents ...	Do. ...	2s.11/16d. to 2s.	
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 9 7/16d.	
Calcutta	Sight	Par.	
Madras	30 days' sight.....	Par.	
Ditto	60 do. do.	Rs. 223 per $100.	

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		[divd.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent	86 to 99 with
Mofussil Bank	1,000	4½ do.	53 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	103 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	0½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	30 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	8½ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [ish.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. ct.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. ct.	Rs. 21,400 p.ct.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. ct.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	200 p. ct.	Rs. 5,000 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company ...	2,500	[p. Ann. 250 p. ct.	Rs. 600 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co....	5,000		Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 350 Dis.
Great Western Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Muncherjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 380 do.
Tarwalla Mill Company...	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company...	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 ..... } 94½
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ..... Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes..... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars ..... Rs. 230 Nominal
Cavalos..... " 250 do.
Mexican Dollars..... " 227 do.
German Crowns..... " 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces..... " 205
Bar Silver ..... " 106½ to 107
Gold Leaf ..... " 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Seeds) ..... £0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready.....Nominal.
" (Seeds).....Nominal.
To Hull ..... } No offers.
To China..... }
To Clyde..... }
To Calcutta ..... Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 5TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba : Per candy.
New Broach, ready ..... Rs. 390 to 392
New Surat ..... " 395 to 397
New Dholleras, and Bhownagger ..... " 403 to 405
New Oomrawtee ..... " 390 to 392
New Compta, ... " 390 to 395
New Dharwar Sawginned ..... " 505 to 510
New Surnee, and Nuggur ..... " 375 to 380
New Veraval ..... " 370 to 372
Khandeish ..... " 360 to 365
New Persimon ..... " 372 to 375
New Acoula ..... " 400 to 403
New Mangalore ..... " 372 to 375
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to 1,610.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 7-6 to 7-7 per cwt.
Sapaneed, Gumrut..... " 8 to 8-2 nominal.
Gingelly seed (Black and White) ..... " 32 to 33 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ..... " 27 to 27

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGING of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the service on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
" 4 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d. "
" 3 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d. "
" 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d. "
" 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11¾d. "
On demand		
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes.....	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondees should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and endorsement for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta or Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. R. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s.	0d. per Rupee.		
Ditto at 4	Ditto	1s. 11d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862. ERWIN RETTOCK, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" (4 do.	1s.	11½d.	"
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight.....	1s.	11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.
The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s.		11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :
If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
4 Do. ..... at Is. 11¾d.	"		
3 Do. ..... at Is. 11¾d.	"		
2 Do. ..... at Is. 11¾d.	"		
1 Do. ..... at Is. 11¾d.	"		
On demand (Head Office) ..... at Is. 11¾d.	"		

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ pe cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, July 26.)

DURING the week the price of Oil has been gradually going up and the dealers are at present demanding Rs. 98. The highest rate paid we believe to be Rs. 95 and 96 and with the limited supply coming forward, and constant wet weather which prevents any copperah being dried, we must look for a very firm market.
Some small parcels of Coir Yarn are making their appearance of mixed quality, and the operation varies according to quality from Rs. 35 to 40. Of really finer sorts there is none offering.
In other produce we have nothing to notice.
From Tuticorin we have advices to the 19th instant. A considerable rise in Cotton had taken place ; But no transactions are reported as the sellers refused to accept any offer under Rs 150 per candy deliverable in three months.
The *Viscount Saadon* had sailed with 2058 bales to Liverpool and there were loading the *Lizzie Scott, Strathallan,* and *Glorious* all for London.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight .....Rs.	0	14	0	per cent.
3 days' sight ... "	1	0	0	"
16 days' sight ... "	1	4	0	"
Madras, sight .... "	0	6	0	"
3 days' sight ... "	0	8	0	"
30 days' sight ... "	1	0	0	"
Colombo, 3 days' sight ... "	1	8	0	"
16 days' sight ... "	1	14	0	"
London, 6 mths' sight ... "	2s.	1d.		"
3 mths' sight ... "	2s.	0⅛d.		"
Sight..... "	2s.	0¼d.		"

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
By Telegraph from Madras.

5½	per	cent.	112
5	"	do.	105
4	"	do.	94

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Aug. 5	Emen (s).....	Rennoldson...	Hongkong 12 July.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From China.

Steamer *Emeu*.—54 boxes Gold, 12 boxes Treasures, 1 box Silverware, 49 packages Silk, 4 boxes Silk Piece Goods, 15 boxes Java Rupees, 3½ cases Tea, 6 boxes Nutmegs, 1 trunk Chintz, 4 parcels, 72 packages Bottles, 14 packages Merchandize.

From London.

Caduceus.—320 kegs Paint, 10 cases Tiles, 4,164 packages Copper 809 hhds. Beer and Porter, 51 casks Alum, 10 cases Paper, 16 cases Steel, 21 cases Wine, 4 packages Carriages, 890 packages Nails, 900 kegs Red Lead, 1,502 packages Iron, 578 hhds. Beer, 219 casks Copperas, 112 cases Yellow Metals Sheathing, 168 drums Oil, 16 drums Turpentine, 293 cases Wine and Spirits, 1 case Saddle, 97 coils Lashing, 28 cases Opticons, 3 cases Woolens, 70 cases Geneva, 25 cases Sherry, 1,197 Loose Articles, Many Packages Merchandize.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 5TH AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—154 bales Hemp, 462 cwt. ; 99 bags Surseo Seed, 148½ cwt., Rhatancha and Co. ; 15 bags Coffee, 32 cwt., 1 qr. 12 lbs., Canjee Jeatha ; 149 packages Coffee, 183 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 119 packages Coffee, 89 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs., Kessowjee Chuttoor ; 100 packages Coffee, 111¼ cwt., Rattonsy Dharrumsy ; 30 packages Coffee, 61 cwt., Dhurumsy Khimjee ; 71 bales Munjeets, 224 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs., Gourdhun Lukhmeedas, Rhatancha and Co.
Victory.—1 bale Sheep Skins, 27¼ corges, Esmail Adam.

For Liverpool.

Golconda.—56 bales Hemp, 196 cwt. ; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Tapeedass Vurrudzass.
Bates Family.—65 bales Wool, 195 cwt. ; 8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., Doongersy Kessowjee.
Lord Raglan.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass.
Bucton Castle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., David Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Maneckjee.
Zouave.—46 bales Wool, 138 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.
Contest.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha ; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.
Childwickbury.—123 bales Cotton, 430½ cwt., F. Chambers.
Mary Stenhouse.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee.
John Lynn.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

For Calcutta.

Maria Gray.—27 cases E. Colored Piece Goods, 2,217 pieces ; 1 parcel Samples, W. Nicol and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle), ...	
*246	Auckland, (paddle), ...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 8 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ...	Bombay.
*150	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	Advertised for sale.
309	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sadley..	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selb) ...	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt.... ...	Under orders for Bombay.
395	Curnetjee, (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen...	Under orders for Bombay.
274	Etherney, (flat)....	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ...	Under orders for Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce..... ...	Bombay.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda....	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
809	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ...	Kurrachee en route. to Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	Harbour Defence, Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle).....	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle.....	Bombay
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ...	Bengal Public Works Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Bombay.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine), ...	Under orders for Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), ...	Advertised for sale.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1310	Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia.	(c.l. May 10)
579	Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. June 5)

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

413	Euphrates, Cowen	

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2153	Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
886	Bucton Castle—G. B. King & Co.	(c. l. July 10)
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. August 2)
1046	Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
1129	Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. July 18)
854	Dora, Rose—T. Forsforth & Co.	(c. l. July 16)
1154	Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co.	(c. l. July 16)
1124	Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 5)
1596	John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
1904	Lord Raglan, Curran—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 12)
1042	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. July 22)
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1001	Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. July 28)
1569	Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemseejee & Co.	(c. l. July 29)
1435	Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. July 23)
578	Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
632	Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co.	
1220	Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 10)

FOR HAVRE.

553	Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 30)
439	Noveille Antoniette—S. Tyebjee & Co.	(c. l. July 4)

FOR CALCUTTA.

524	Maria Gray. P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.	(c. l. Aug. 4)
827	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadia.	(c. l. May 12)
888	Winterthur, Seward—A. H. Haschke & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

809	Shaw Allum, Profrog—Hajee Ebhram.	(c. l. July 24)
609	Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram.	(c. l. July 17)

FOR RANGOON.

641	China, Logan—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. July 23)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74	Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.	(c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

209	Champion, Owen—Jewraj Sheoram.	(c. l. July 18)
450	Governor Higginson, (s) Greig.	(c. l. August 1)

FOR NEW YORK.

1145	Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co.	(c. l. June 5)

MAURITIUS.

250	Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.	(c. l. July 7)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

446	Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	(c. . July 21)

FOR COLUMBO.

155	Keerata Roodeen—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	(c. l. Aug. 4)

NOT FIXED.

672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
290	Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Latiff	
501	Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heurjee Arut.	
1005	Beeston Castle, Corney—Rennie, Scovel & Co.	
559	Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deena.	
1060	Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.	
502	Chatham, Thurtell—D. Cama & Co.	
1006	Cadiz-sus, Holt—W. Nicol & Co.	
457	City of Poona, Nacoda,	
696	Coleron, Hale—Remington & Co.	
955	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
873	Egeria, Storey—John Clover & Co.	
579	Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	(laid up)
1325	Eurocleydon, Wright—Martin, Young & Co.	
	Fazel Curriim, Nacoda.	
310	Fettay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Joub.	
696	Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.	
1324	Hebneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1218	Hurrey Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.	
620	Hyderue, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Curim.	
1009	Iskanerila, Mahomed.	
511	Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
499	Nadershah, Nacoda—Gopaldass Mowjee.	
109	Nasarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hasein.	
710	Nile, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.	
391	Nurbuddin—Curmondass Vurzdass.	
1233	Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.	
159	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	
791	Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.	
919	Rowntree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1131	Sir Edward Perry, Jenkins.	
1090	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—B. & A. Hormusjee.	
783	Victoria, Sanderson, John Clover & Co.	
393	Tresor, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.	
1131	War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1019	Bahar, Brooks.
907	Emeu, Rennoldson.
1200	Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1109	Jeddo, Brown.
1600	Pottinger. (Laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

776	Blackwater, Griffiths—McIver & Co.	
857	Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.	
744	Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.	
649	Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—Captain.	

FOR MARSEILLES.

445	Paul Auguste, Messermaecker—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	
495	Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	
407	Vaillant Barque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers.	

FOR MAURITIUS.

405	Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.	
403	Washington, Maund—S. Tyabjee & Co.	

FOR MUSCAT.

460	Jocial Barry, Nacoda.	

FOR BOMBAY.

736	Adeline, Terras—Volkart Brothers.	
699	Alexander, Tojdan—McIver & Co.	
435	Alice Maud, Gibbs—S. Tyabjee & Co.	

NOT FIXED.

600	A. B. Coutts, Robbings.	
494	Alice, Anderson—McIver & Co.	
650	Clara, McPhun—Ashburner Bell & Co.	
656	Clarendon, King—J. L. Dunolly & Co.	
468	Electric, Sprott—D. McIver & Co.	
656	Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.	

PERSIAN GULF—BUSHIRE.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

May 15th.—Merchant steamer *Taptee*, Captain Ellison, from Busrah.
May 22nd.—H. M.'s Sloop *Falkland*, Commodore H. A. Drought, I. N. from Bombay.
May 28th.—H. M.'s Schooner *Georgiana*, Lieut. J. B. Bowsher, I. N. commanding, from Busrah.
May 31st.—Merchant barque *Noord Brabant*, Captain Bok, from Batavia.
May 31st.—Merchant barque *Fooluka Sawdun*, Captain Platts, from Batavia.

VESSELS DEPARTED.

May 18th.—H. M.'s Schooner *Georgiana*, Lieut. J. B. Bowsher I. N., for Busrah.
May 24th.—Merchant Steamer *Taptee*, Captain Ellison, for Bombay.
May 25th.—H. M.'s Sloop *Elphinstone*, Lieut. De Belin, for Bahrein.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—July 25, Ship *Coringa*, Ward, from Melbourne 5th June.
Ship *Evanes*, Swinton, from Mauritius, 22nd June.
Ship *Joseph Holmes*, Bangs, from Melbourne, 22nd May.
Barque *John Cubbula*, George Worn, from Table Bay 1st June.
Ship *Hanjet*, Campbell, from London 17th April.
Barque *Egle*, Goulen, (put back leaky).
Ship *H. M. Hayes* and Barque *Allison* (particulars not received).

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—July 29, Ship *Mary Ormhirk*, T. Williams, from Mauritius 3rd July.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 5.

Berthon, Captain J.,

"As stated at the commencement of this letter, the only remedy to the delay complained of is the appointment by the Consignees of authorized Agents in Bombay. This, however, will be of little use, unless shippers of parcels are requested by their constituents to send the Bills of Lading to those Agents, thus enabling them to take delivery and to send the packages on board the Kurrachee steamer in good time."

4. In conclusion, I beg to suggest that the purport of Captain Black's letter should be published for the information of the public at large.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

E. L. JENKINS,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.
Bombay Custom House, 17th July 1862.

No. 200 OF 1862.

To E. L. JENKINS, Esq.
Commissioner of Customs,
BOMBAY.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum No. 924, of this date, accompanying a letter addressed to you by Mr. Robertson, complaining of the time lost in the transhipment of Overland Packages for the Punjab to the Kurrachee Steamer.

Perhaps the simplest reply will be a short digest of our regulations in respect of such packages, to show that the only remedy is the appointment of authorized Agents in Bombay by the Consignees.

On the presentation of a package either in London or Southampton for Overland transit, it is forwarded to the particular seaport indicated by the Shipper, and a Bill of Lading similar to that attached hereto is handed to him as his right and title to it at the port of consignment, and without this is produced at that port and properly discharged, the package cannot be delivered. The Company does not undertake to carry any goods beyond the Ports embraced in its operations, and Bombay is the terminus on this side of India at present.

All packages of small size are for safety made up into larger cases: sometimes a dozen or twenty are packed in one, without reference to any address, *but the Port to which the Company has undertaken to carry them*. It follows, therefore, that any parcel for the Punjab may be in the same case with a number of others for all parts of Western India: hence the necessity that they should be landed and opened here.

No time is lost in landing Overland Packages from the Steamers, for boats are kept waiting for two or three days before they are due, in order to board the steamer and receive them as soon as the ship anchors. They are then passed on to the Custom House immediately, and delivered to applicants producing their Bills of Lading as soon as the Custom House regulations have been complied with. The entire process occupies a period of about 7 to 8 hours from the time the ship anchors, provided she arrives during the day. In cases where the vessels come in at night, of course more time is required, as the Custom House is then closed for business.

I shall be happy to issue an order for the delivery of all parcels for Scinde and the Punjab before others received by the same steamer, provided the Bills of Lading are forthcoming at the time: without these they cannot be delivered.

It may be as well to explain that the stringency of the rule regarding the Bills of Lading is necessary, inasmuch as orders are frequently sent to English tradesmen without remittances: these are executed, but the tradesman to protect himself obtains his money by hypothecating his Bill of Lading to a Bank or Mercantile Firm, and the Company is bound to recognize the holder of the Bill of Lading only: it cannot take cognizance of the Consignee or his address, so long as he is without his title to the goods.

As stated at the commencement of this letter, the only remedy to the delay complained of is the appointment by the Consignees of authorized Agents in Bombay: this, however, will be of little use, unless shippers of parcels are requested by their constituents to send the Bills of Lading to those Agents, thus enabling them to take delivery and to send the packages on board the Kurrachee steamer in good time.

The Company cannot undertake such agencies.
—I have the honor to be, &c.,

T. BLACK,
Supt. Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th July 1862.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

GRAIN RIOT.—On Sunday morning last about 1,000 people assembled near the Danna Allee (or the grain shops) in the Aditwar Pait. The price of grain has lately increased, and the poorer class of people who live from hand to mouth, are in great difficulty just now for their maintenance. From the assembly of so large a number of people the grain dealers got frightened out of their lives, thinking these people had come to make "loot" in the market. The idle report of "loot" was spread in the town, and the Banians, &c., began to shut their shops, but information of this having reached the Foujdar, Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy, he immediately proceeded to the spot, dispersed the assembly, and caused the shops to be immediately opened, and the sale of grain carried on as usual. Captain Shortt, the Superintendent of the City Police, also lost no time in hastening to the spot, when all the principal grain dealers were taken to the Police office, where Captain Shortt informed them that they had no cause to close their shops, and that they should sell the grain at a reasonable price, keeping a small profit at the same time for themselves. We understand that bajree is selling at ten seers the rupee, jowaree at twelve, wheat at ten, and rice at seven. —*Poona Observer, August* 5.

PANDOO BAG has been found guilty on all five counts, and recommended to be hanged. The case has come before the Sudder Nizamut for confirmation.

We need hardly add that we are extremely glad that the ends of justice have not as *yet* been frustrated. The conviction, however, was quite unexpected by all lookers on. We have every confidence that the Sudder Nizamut will confirm Mr. Pearson's sentence.—*Delhi Gazette, July* 31.

OUR letter from Cabool is from the 11th to the 18th July. By a glance over the letter we find that the king of Bookhara had marched to Kokan and had taken the son of Mulla Khan, the late King of Kokan, prisoner.

The Ameer, with Shere Allee Khan and his troops had arrived at Furrah.

The reason why Meer Ufzul Khan has surrendered is ascribed to Sooltan Ahmed Jan's refusal to give any assistance to Meer Ufzul Khan. The King of Persia it seems, afraid of offending our Government, had desired Ahmed Jan to desist from further encroachments.

The accuracy of our information from Cabul, even in details, from which in correspondence from so distant a place, allowances are always made by every reader, has now been established in every particular. We owe a debt of gratitude to certain of our contemporaries who, with a very different design in view, have succeeded in adding to the public confidence placed in our information.

The letter will be given next issue.—*Id.*

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Emeu*, D. Reynoldson, Commander, arrived in our harbour late on Monday night. She left Hongkong on the 12th, Singapore 21st, Penang 23rd, and Galle on the 31st ultimo. The following is a list of passengers:—

For Bombay.—Abdooraman; J. H. Mahomed; W. Galbraith, Esq.; Armorer Serjeant W. Ford, wife and infant; Major and Mrs. Gordon and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis; Mr. and Mrs. Rabone; Miss Rabone; Private Clarry; Messrs. Hayne, Maddox, Brooks, Morrison, J. de Souza, M. Russel and Wallace P. and O. employés.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*From the Overland China Mail, July* 11.)

THE London Mail of 26th May arrived here on the 7th instant. With regard to the Rebels, there it little so report for the last fortnight. Hangchow is said to be again in the hands of the Imperialists, but this rumour requires confirmation. The country around Shanghae is quiet at present, and some of the cities from which we drove the Taepings have been re-occupied by their former inhabitants. The allied forces have returned within their lines, after having established strong outposts at Fa-wha and Sik-a-way, which are distant from Shanghae about twelve miles. The line of defence just completed under the superintendence of the Royal Engineers extends from Soochow Creek to the left bank of the Woo-sung River, a distance of three miles and a half. As formerly stated, the complete security of a residence in Shanghae is now such as to maintain the price of land at fabulously high rates, and by this recently enhanced value of property a few moderate fortunes have already been made. It is not likely that active hostilities will be renewed with the Rebels until advice is received from home, and the opinion of the English public ascertained on the subject of the various hostile excursions which ended with the capture of Cholin, where the French exacted a severe vengeance for the death of their admiral. There may be difficulty in framing a policy at home of a moderate and humane character, as it is not at all improbable that, seeing the turn affairs have taken, the French Emperor may wish to adopt a policy of conquest. Meantime, hot weather has interfered to prevent our taking the field, and, before the season returns for renewing the campaign, instructions from home will have placed matters on a more satisfactory footing. The absence of the Taepings from the Shanghae district is accounted for by the fact that Nanking is being very closely pressed by the Imperialists, and that it was necessary to recall the forces from the west for its defence. From all accounts that have reached us, it appears that the Imperial troops are gathering in considerable force on the Yangtze River, where they are already said to have upwards of six hundred war-junks, and it is very likely that Ningpo and Shanghae may remain unmolested for a considerable time to come. The chief hope of the friends of China and of humanity lies in the possibility of the Rebel cause decaying as it becomes gradually deprived of the prestige which success as hitherto imparted to it; and of sufficient impetus being given to the growing disaffection among the Taeping leaders and people to bring about the ultimate overthrow of the real workers of all the mischief, and a return of domestic repose to the distracted land. We cannot say that this hope is a strong one, but it is the brighter side in which we can view a termination to our present position with regard to the Rebel party and to China—a position which is both troublesome and expensive.

From Shanghae, we have intelligence of a steamboat disaster which has excited a good deal of concern both in that quarter and elsewhere. We quote a report of the circumstances from the *Shanghae Market Report*:—

In the absence of rebel news, we have to record a domestic calamity, from the explosion of a steam-boat, such as has not been experienced before in Shanghai. On the 10th June, the day after the departure of the last Mail, an American steamer just arrived from California, named the *Union Star*, was announced to make a trial trip, and the public were invited to attend. The weather on that day was not suitable for a pleasure excursion, and the boat rather a small one, comparatively few people availed themselves of the invitation. As it was, some twenty-five visitors were on board, Chinese and Foreign, together with the captain, engineers, and crew, making in all about forty individuals. After steaming down the river two or three miles, it was thought that she was not going at sufficent speed, which caused the engineer in charge to jump down to the furnace room, and see what was the matter. In three or four minutes after the boiler burst up through the cabin and deck of the vessel with a tremendous crash, turning a complete somersault, driving some of the hapless people into the air, burying others under the wreck, and wounding and scalding several so severely that they died shortly afterwards. The number of lives lost from this sad catastrophe is sixteen, including eight Americans, one Englishman, and six Chinese; with four foreigners and five Chinese more or less injured, one of the former not expected to recover. A Court of Inquiry was held at the American Consulate to investigate the matter, the result of which will be found recorded in another part of our columns. The recommendation of the Court that all steamers arriving in these waters should present certificates of efficiency in their engines, and competency in their engineers, is likely to be enforced by the several Consular authorities, and it is to be hoped will prevent the recurrence of such a disaster to life and property. The wreck of the vessel has been sold for $3,500.

Cholera has been prevalent in Shanghae as well as in Tien-tsin, but the latest accounts says it has abated. The weather was oppressively hot.

Our dates from Peking are to the 20th ultimo. About the beginning of the month the Count and Countess Kleskowski arrived in the capital. Governor Guimarens (the Portuguese Governor of Macao) was residing at Peking, in the French Legation, and was having a conference with the Chinese Officers appointed to confer with him, at the time our correspondent wrote. It is believed that a Portuguese Treaty will be signed at Tien-tsin. The festival of Corpus Christi was celebrated with great pomp at the Capital in the Romish Cathedral. It was graced by the presence of French and Portuguese officials in full uniform. The *Peking Gazette* of June 11th mentions the death of Admiral Protet, and contains a high tribute to his memory. One sacrificial offering has been commanded for the comfort of his departed spirit, and a present of a hundred marten skins and four pieces of silk have been sent by Imperial mandate to his family, as a token from the Emperor. The prejudices of the Chinese Court and people are yielding in regard to foreigners; not only are the latter now admitted into the Temple of Heaven, or rather into its spacious grounds, but they may there gallop or race about on horseback. The Student Interpreters belonging to the British Legation are said to have had a game at cricket within the same grounds. Notices have appeared in the *Peking Gazettes* of the recovery of Woohoo, Taeping, Nanhwei, Cheun-gha, and other places in Kiangsu. Seizures of night-burglars continue to be made, most of whom are duly beheaded. The latest edition of the *Gazette* castigates the Governor Chiling, of Canton, for his delay in going to Fuhkien to put down the rebellion.

Tien-tsin is now at length evacuated by the troops after an occupancy of eighteen months. The alarm that was formerly felt for the safety of this place seems to have subsided. It will be recollected that the Rebels in Shantung were said to have designs upon it, which were to be carried out as soon as the troops were withdrawn, but nothing reliable has been reported of these Rebels for some time. A rumour that they have gone to the southwest is probably correct.

From Hankow, we are informed that the residents are still complaining of their treatment in the matter of the concession. The mandarins will do nothing to rectify the grievance and allow the lots of lands to be sold at a fair price. The foreign settlers are willing to pay even a high rate, but the demands of the Chinese are exorbitant.

From Japan we learn that Lieut.-Col. St. John Neale, who succeeded Mr. Alcock, has been ill. He means to move from Yokuhama to Yedo shortly. Mr. Gower goes to Hakodadi as Acting Consul. The *Japan Express* is a new organ of opinion that has been started at Yakuhama. It is printed from wooden types, and upon Japanese paper. The following is quoted from the columns of the *Express* by a Shanghae contemporary.

We are compelled to acknowledge—and we do so with sincere regret—that the harmony existing in our community the past three years has been greatly disturbed of late.

We no longer present that happy social unity which was once our boast, divided into cliques with estranged feelings which is manifest in all our relations.

Yokahama at the present writing presents a picture of discontent not equalled in any of the Eastern Settlements.

We will not now refer to the causes which have led to this miserable state of Society, though as public journalists we may deem it proper to do so hereafter. We are led into this train of reflection by a series of caricatures which has caused some amusement of late.

We have in our midst a clever young man who possesses much talent as a caricaturist—a talent both amusing and dangerous; he has a keen eye for the ludicrous, and so happy withal in his delineations that there is no mistaking those he caricatures. There is so much of the ludicrous mixed up in his characters, that one laughs at one's own expense. But as this sort of thing is calculated to prolong the unpleasant state of feeling referred to, it becomes our duty to recommend its discontinuance. It is the duty of all to check this extraordinary hallucination which hangs over society as a nightmare, and endeavour to restore that healthful state of happiness so requisite in small communities.

The New American Minister is beginning to receive those little messages which the Daimios, and the Governor of Yedo, used to send to his predecessor. Some of the former, we hear favoured the Hon. Mr Pruyn lately with an intimation that several of their "servants" had left their employ, and that they did not wish to be held responsible for any misdeeds that these ex-servants might be guilty of. If it be the fashion among men of rank in Japan to "circulate" facts of this kind, all right: but in any other event we should advise the American Minister to suggest mildly to these Daimios that their selection of him as a confident is a piece of impertinence. This incident forms the only foundation, the *Japan Herald* says, for a report that four hundred Lootchoo meant to visit Yokuhama. The land-renters at this place are busily engaged in passing resolutions for the good order and comfort of the settlement. On the 29th of May there was a typhoong off the coast of Japan, in which H. I. M. S. *Dordogne* lost all her masts.

From Ningpo and the other ports on the South, we have no particular news.

By last mail from Suez, the new Governor of Manila came on to Singapore, where he was waited for by a Spanish ship-of-war. Our Manila letters will be found in another column; they contain the principal heads of intelligence from that quarter.

In Hongkong, the investigation into the great Opium-swindle is still going on. Stanford, who signed the fictitious receipts, has been committed for trial on one charge, but others are yet the subject of enquiry. Rustomjee is living in the Fort at Macao in a state of detention, until the return from the North of H. E. Governor Guimarens, when it is desired that he should be surrendered into English jurisdiction. It appears, from the accountant's evidence at the Police Court, that the Oriental Bank had atone time advanced dlrs. 240,000 on the receipts by which the other Banks suffered so much. The Oriental, however, was fortunate in getting information of such a kind as to induce it to call in its large advances; and perhaps more fortunate still in getting these advances repaid when called for. A change has again been made in the law affecting legal practitioners. Our older readers will remember quite well that, about four years ago, an act was passed through the Colonial Legislature to amalgamate the two branches of the legal profession, and allow barristers to act as attorneys and attorneys as barristers. The exorbitant charges made by the attorneys of that day, chiefly upon Chinese, and the litigation which they were too often the means of fostering among Chinese who could pay fees, induced a feeling among the community in favour of fusing the two branches of the profession, and thereby getting legal work cheaper and better done. An act called the Amalgamation Act was accordingly passed, against the strong opposition of the attorneys, one of whom appeared as a deputation (according to his own account) from the Law Society, and spoke at great length before the Legislative Council, against the proposed change. Although the alteration as put an end to the daily complaints that formerly existed, and the community here are highly satisfied with things as they are, and still entertain a healthy horror of things as they were, the Chief Justice has had sufficient influence with the Governor, and latterly with the Attorney General, to get the act repealed. The Governor got the votes of all the government officers, which shows that these gentlemen stand in salutary awe of him. His reports of them, now that he is going to England, were held, we doubt not, very clearly in view when this dangerous measure was suddenly passed into law without allowing the small delay asked for by the Non-official Members of the Council. Without imparting any strong feeling of respect for his character, Sir Hercules Robinson—who goes home by the present mail—has carried on the affairs of the Colony with about as few blunders as any of his predecessors. It is true that he blundered a little now and then, but few opportunities offered for serious mistakes, and the bulk of his work was such as any tolerably well-trained clerk with a proper amount of official vanity could do, and could not fail to do creditably. In many respects he has suited Hongkong well, but it is perhaps unnecessary to say in what respects, for to be explicit on such a matter would require us to say what would not be very flattering to this community. We wish Sir Hercules a pleasant voyage and a welcome reception in England.

GENERAL NEWS.—During the fortnight which has elapsed since the despatch of our last Report, we have not been disturbed by the Rebels within the 30 miles circuit around Shanghai, the prescribed boundary although it is known that there are some hoards of marauders near Kahding. Yet it is tolerably certain that the main body of fighting men have retreated on Wanking and Poochow. The Town of Cholin from whence they were driven by our troops, is now occupied by the imperi lists. The British and French forces have retired within their lines, and established strong outposts at Fa-wah-Sik-a-way distant about 12 miles from Shanghai. The British troops are now settling down into more comfortable quarters, and the sickness which prevailed amongst the men, is daily on the decrease. The weather here is considered very seasonable, at the same time being uncomfortable and disagreeable and puts a stop to all military operations.

CHINA—HONGKONG.

ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA AND OTHERS TO H. E. SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.

YESTERDAY (Thursday 10th July) a deputation waited by appointment on His Excellency the Governor at Government House, to present an address, numerously signed by various classes of the community, on the eve of his departure for Europe.

Among the gentlemen present were, the Lord Bishop of Victoria, Chief Justice Adams, the Attorney General, Hon. C. St. George Cleverley, Esq., Hon. A. Perceval, Esq. (Jardine, Matheson & Co.), Hon. F. Chomley, Esq. (Dent & Co.), Hon. C. W. Murray, Esq. (Birley & Co.), Douglas Lapraik, Esq., W. M. Elles, Esq. (Oriental Bank,) P. Framjee, Esq., and D. Dhunjeeshaw, Esq.

The Lord Bishop made the following introductory speech before reading the address:—

Sir Hercules Robinson, after nearly three years of residence amongst us, Your Excellency is about to make a temporary visit to England. The gentlemen who accompany me on this occasion, have undertaken with me the formal presentation to you of an Address from the residents of Hongkong, expressive of their personal respect and best wishes for your welfare. Individually I may be allowed to state, that it is a gratifying duty which I now have to perform in being one of the bearers of this Address, and in having an opportunity of testifying the high regard in which I hold you as a friend and neighbour, and the uniform courtesy, consideration, and kindness which I have experienced in my personal and official intercourse with your Excellency. We beg permission also to tender to Lady Robinson the same expression of our respect, and to include her in the assurance of our good wishes. Lady Robinson leaves behind her one universal feeling of personal regard, and a remembrance among all classes of the community of her urbanity and kindness of disposition. We beg to assure you both that a hearty welcome will await you on your return to us from England.

The Bishop then read the following address:—

SIR,—We, the undersigned residents in Hongkong, desire to convey to your Excellency (on the eve of your departure for England) the expression of our esteem and the assurance of our best wishes for your happiness.

The three years during which you have discharged the duties of Governor of this Colony, have been marked by its rapid progress in prosperity, population, and wealth. We gladly recognize the indefatigable zeal and efficiency with which you have ever applied yourself to the exigences of the public welfare and promoted works of general utility.

We beg to convey to Lady Robinson and yourself the assurance that you leave behind you many who cordially appreciate the kindness and urbanity which have characterized your private intercourse with the members of the community.

We wish you a pleasant and prosperous voyage and a happy reunion with your family; and hope that your temporary absence from amongst us may be attended with the blessing of recruited health, and enjoyment of your visit to England.

With the renewed expression of our respect and good wishes for Lady Robinson and yourself,—We remain, Sir your Excellency's obedient servants.

To which His Excellency replied,—

MY LORD BISHOP AND GENTLEMEN.—I have received with no ordinary feelings of gratification, your Address so numerously and respectably signed, conveying to me the expression of your esteem, and the assurance of your best wishes for myself and my family.

The last three years have, as you observe, been marked by the rapid advancement of the Colony in wealth, population, and prosperity. I trust these circumstances may be held to indicate, that here are to be found that security for life and property, and that equal justice between individuals, which constitute the first needs of society and the primary ends of Government.

You have been pleased to allude, in terms of approval to my public conduct. It has indeed been my earnest and constant desire to promote what I conceived to be the real interests of the Colony; and it is very gratifying to me to find that the result is the approbation of those for whose good opinion I entertain a sincere respect and esteem.

I beg to assure you, on behalf of Lady Robinson and myself, that we shall carry with us, on our departure from the Island, a very grateful recollection of the consideration which we have received from this community, and, although absent, we shall ever feel the deepest interest in its welfare and prosperity.

Trusting that, on our return here next year, we may find you individually in the enjoyment of every blessing, we now for a short time bid you farewell.—I remain, My Lord Bishop and Gentlemen, faithfully yours,

HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON.
Government House, Hongkong, 10th July, 1862.

NEWS FROM NANKING.

A CORRESPONDENT from Nanking under date 29th June, says:—

The Imperial policy with regard to the capture of Nanking is displaying itself in the previous style of 1858. They have the river communication securely in their own hands, and the lines of entrenchments from the San-shan Hills twelve miles above Nanking to the centre of Stonebrae Island, five miles below Nanking, which they originally occupied during their late attempts to wrest that city from the rule of Tajpingdom. These have again been occupied by immense numbers of the Imperial soldiery; occasional and unsatisfactory (as far as ultimate results go) skirmishes take place between the opponents daily; and at night the fires of Imperial as well as Rebel incendiaries throw lurid gleams at intervals across the dark canopy of nature. I doubt of the eventual success of the Imperialists; I know that the Rebels in Nanking are pretty hard up, but they will, I believe, as of old, rush out when brought to last extremities, and the Imperial soldier will prove his irresistible bravery by the speed of his legs. The Viceroy at Nganking is Commander of the Imperial Forces, and is said to be a brave and judicious general. He is anti-foreign in his opinions, and he it was that, some few months back, and immediately after his retaking Ngan-king, tried on the little game of stopping and squeezing our Hankow junks. I believe he will, as soon as able to shew his teeth, give us a little trouble on the river. And as I know he is held in high estimation at Peking by the officials there, we will have to keep our wits about us if he does give trouble.

One thing for the safety of our trade necessary to be immediately taken in hand is the presence of more gun-boats on the upper Yangtze. With all the display of our steamers and our superiority, the Chinese never will acknowledge it; the sight of one of our present insignificant fleet of river steamers only causes a stare of stupid astonishment and idle wonder; the effects are indeed but slight where, from infancy up, by the teachings of their own ancestors and their own philosophy, they are led, to believe themselves the superiors of all men.

The stare "stupid astonishment and idle wonder" admitted by our correspondent is a hopeful sign. The Chinese are slow to change their ideas, but, we fancy, this "stare" is a decided symptom that ground is breaking.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN HONGKONG.

A MEASURE has been introduced in the Legislative Council for the purpose of reviving the times when the Legal profession in Hongkong was conducted by the two distinct classes of practitioners, to be known as Attorneys and Barristers. Clients of us simple folk will be informed that the duty of an attorney is to receive cases from clients and prepare them for advocation, that, in point of fact, the attorney carries the client on to the stage at which the barristers rises as to speak for him in Court. It is at this point that the attorney's duty ends and the barrister's begins. At present—since the Nottingham Amalgamation act—every barrister is allowed to act as his own attorney, and people seeking legal redress are well enough contented that such should be the case. They go into court, see, just as their agent advises them, paying their fees and being done with the matter. Under the old regime, now sought to be restored, clients did all this just the same, excepting only that they did not come into personal contact with the barrister who advocated their case, the very fee that he received being paid through, or damned for by, the attorney. There is a kind of dignity about this allocation of duty, which has, without doubt, kept the vocation of barrister at the head of the liberal professions.

A little reflection will shew how the dignity of the advocate is enhanced by the functions of the solicitor. The suspicion—and it is one that lowers the office of advocate in men's minds—that the prisoner's counsel might become aware of his client's guilt and yet vehemently defend him, is quite dissipated by our knowing that his only acquaintance with any case is acquired from what is set down in his instructions. The rules of the profession require from the barrister the observance of a finer etiquette than they do from the attorney, for we know that while the former may be disrobed for mere breaches of etiquette, the latter must perpetrate actual roguery before he can be struck off the rolls. Perhaps these considerations may raise the question whether the amalgamation of the two functions tends to raise the one or to lower the other. If it be good to have for solicitor a gentleman who is alike averse to petti-fogging and to needless litigation, then there cannot be much to fear from the man who not only has been trained to the higher functions, but has a higher reputation to guard and maintain. On the other hand, does it deteriorate from the air of a court that the advocate and solicitor should be one and the same person? We leave that to the determination of professional men, whose delicacy of perception exceeds ours in a matter like this.

If the Chief Justice, from whom this amalgamation-repeal act evidently emanates—for nobody supposes the Governor capable of originating such a scheme unprompted and uncrammed—chooses to have notions about the bar which are of an exalted kind, and wishes these notions carried into practice, we suppose no one will seek to interfere with his movements in that direction; but what people *will* seek to interfere with will be, the high pretence of public benefit under which this Quixotic notion of dissevering the two legal functions for the greater purity of one of them, is being carried through. The public, at present, have the choice of engaging an attorney and barrister in the persons of two or of one member of the legal profession. So far as we are aware, people using the law here almost invariably adopt the amalgamated in preference to the non-amalgamated mode. But the Chief Justice says: People shall have this choice no longer, but shall be shut up to one course, and that *not* the one for which they have shewn a preference. The charge, we are told, is not to increase the expense of going to law, but rather to cheapen it, and the present practitioners are not to be losers by the change—stay, that is not asserted, it is only of their present profits that the new attorney's are to be fed. We know that some of the legal practitioners in Hongkong have spent both time and money, not to speak of bestowing labour, on the acquisition of the peculiar knowledge wanted in order to act as solicitors, simply to suit the particular case of this Colony, where gentlemanly barristers and honourable attorneys cannot be tempted so easily by the single bait. It is a very fine idea, no doubt, to model the court here after those of London; but perhaps it will turn out, when the idea is carried into practice, that the gain has been obtained at a sacrifice; that a larger is not always a more efficient staff; and that multiplicity of members will not compensate the bar and the public for quality of brains. In future, however, we are to have the pleasant privilege of getting two men's work for the same money as we are now paying for that of one. At least, so the Chief Justice says; it will not enhance the cost of law. But it often happens that we would rather give a hundred dollars for one man's work than fifty each for that of two men. It is true that we will have our present workers and an attorney into the bargain, all for the hundred. But then, unless the attorney is a good one—and we doubt whether a good article will leave home for what his prospects in Hongkong will be—the barrister's work is spoiled. An ill-prepared brief will ruin a case in the hands of any advocate. But then the court will be complete in all its functions; it will be quite an English court in miniature. It must be admitted, in the midst of all this, that the public have something to fear; attorneys will come out, meaning well, and imagining an honourable and prosperous career before them. They will discover that, as society here unfortunately is constituted, they must live well up to a decent income; that they must maintain an expensive respectability, both in their chambers, where rent, clerk's salary, and endless other details, will keep up a steady drain, and in their genteel mansions, where it would be best to have a good cellar and good stables if they would do *the* business of the colony. We say that, at the best, well-meaning and honourable men will come out here as attorneys, and find matters to be as we have stated. They will struggle against it, and kick against it, and yield. Their attorneys' fees may even meet the cost of living in good style. But no man, and least of all an attorney, would think of remaining in Hongkong merely for the enjoyment of living in good style. A craving for something to the good would by-and-by supervene, and among an immense population of litigious Chinese, where an attorney could do an almost unlimited petti-fogging business, the temptation to increase litigation would soon swallow up any scruples our friend might have remaining. The demand for law and lawyers increases, like some other things, with the supply. Cheap law is a very questionable boon, whatever cheap justice may be.

However, we happen to be in the same position as the Attorney General, this amalgamation business has come upon us suddenly; we hope that certain suspicions as to the purity of motive which has prompted this change will be completely removed by so postponing the date as to let those who were seduced into qualifying for the double office have a little longer time to reap its advantages—advantages on the faith of which, for aught we know, they may have left England, and sacrificed fair prospects at home. The public, we doubt not, will also avail themselves of the last of existing arrangements, so that no one will suffer by the postponement of this amiable chimera for a couple of years—or for longer, as far as that goes. At least we presume that no one will suffer if we can ascertain any case of individual hardship, it will be considered but so long as the Bar and the Public are content—that is to say those members of the public who ever pay law expenses, no others having a right to speak—there can be no hurry; and there should certainly be no unbecoming haste in putting the proposed change into practice.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.

As the Governor of this Colony leaves for England in a week, after a residence here of three years, we may take this opportunity of wishing him a pleasant voyage home.

His Excellency's short career in China will bear favourable comparison with that of any one of his predecessors in regard to the amount and value of work done; while in respect to adventitious circumstances telling upon the prosperity of the Colonel the past three years have been without a parallel since the island became an English possession. When Sir John Bowring was recalled and our present Governor appointed, the Civil Service was in a languid state and just recruiting after having been afflicted with irregularity and insubordination. It was considered, and justly so, by the authorities at home, that the Colony wanted a man as Governor who could discipline his own officers in the quietest manner possible; as for the Legislative duties, a little hard work at first, and steady application afterwards, would enable any man of ordinary training to carry them creditably through. In both respects was Sir Hercules Robinson precisely the man they wanted and he formed a pretty correct estimate of the state of things he was sent out to rectify. It is true that his duties have carried him to the extreme verge of his ability, if they have not, in some cases been too much for him; but, with the support very properly accorded to him at home, he has managed to pass through his three years' Governorship with very considerable credit. Fortunately for him, the Colony has been in a state of most irrepressible prosperity since ever he arrived in it. Financially, he found it flourishing; and circumstances rather than himself have brought it to pass that he leaves flourishing still more. This is owing to the wonderful advance in the value of land for building, by which not a few private individuals have found themselves rich in the most unexpected manner. Sir Hercules did not neglect turning to account the altered and altering value of land; and a very general desire to possess building lost almost anywhere on the island resulted in a series of good sales yielding an immediate premium and a prospective revenue to the Colonial Treasury. With time and money on his hands, he works for the immediate wants of the town could not fail to suggest themselves to its Governor. Accordingly we have had in progress, during the last twelve months, the construction of a system of Waterworks, and of an extensive Marine Parade. A new Prison on one of the island in the harbour is a more recent plan for the benefit of the place; Public Gardens on the rising ground south of Government House are also being formed under European superintendence. Numerous minor additions to the welfare or adornment of the Colony have marked a tolerably good Governorship during the last few years, while many acts of legislation recently passed, will only bear fruit after the lapse of two or three years. In the matter of judicial reform, the Governor has been fortunate in having such aides as can be given him by the Chief Justice, for whose judgment, people here have, on the whole, considerable respect. As a disciplinarian, Sir Hercules has always been most strict and careful, erring we believe, widely, on the right side, and in a manner certainly not flattering to the officials at the head of the different departments. If this disciplining process was sometimes carried the length of paltriness, we must think of the character which the Colonial Service had acquired, and of the numerous pitfalls ready for a Governor who was not constantly upon his guard. If, we say, Sir Hercules has treated the Colony with contempt, it is simply because the scandal of official quarrels—which were of frequent and most unusual magnet—left room for no other feeling than one of contempt in the mind of any unprejudiced observer. Sir Hercules Robinson had no reason to feel flattered by his appointment to the Governor-ship of Hongkong, unless it were that such an appointment at such a time was a compliment to his judgment. There may remain the suspicion that Hongkong was not worth offering to any body of consequence, and certainly to read Mr. T. Chisholm Anstey's rejected letter to the *Times*, published in 1859, in the form of a pamphlet, the place was a nest of official iniquity. Mr. Anstey warmed his picture, however, with a life that did not animate the original, and the spirit of the partizan which pervaded it, induced people to lay the letter aside. To govern Hongkong, nevertheless, did not seem a desirable task, and we doubt not that Sir Hercules Robinson must feel gratified, as he has cause to feel at the apparent success which has attended his government. Whatever may have been the means employed to preserve the outward appearance of smoothness, in the eyes of the world the past three years have been years of good behaviour on the part of this colony. All bitterness between officials has been kept quiet or nearly so, and the amount of social engineering required on the Governor's part to keep matters smooth, is perhaps the most creditable feature in his tenure of office. The tone of dignified reserve that Sir Hercules affected evenly towards those beneath him, was precisely the proper tone for a set of officials who had drawn towards themselves the attention of both Houses of Parliament. This was mainly due to the precipitancy and unsteadiness of Mr Anstey, who, if he held good cards, played them so wretchedly that no one can ever feel inclined to sit down with him. Be that as it may, our present Governor has shewn himself to be the master of all his subordinates and, if not actually liked, he manages to be obeyed. This of itself would be success enough in comparison with the old regime, did we not reflect that the absence of Mr Anstey makes all the difference; and his absence was none of Sir Hercules' doing. Indeed the latter has thrown away a great deal of unnecessary trouble in maintaining his official dignity, for the men he found here on his arrival were all of the most harmless kind possible. Messrs Caldwell and May were the only suspected men in office; and the avidity and pertinacity shown by the latter in his short addresses to the Council throughout the late Enquiry, after he had disavowed having any charges to bring against Mr. Caldwell, were such as to excite against him the most unfavourable suspicions, although by no means so unfavourable as those arising against the Council who permitted and encouraged this irregular and unfair mode of proceeding. However, it ended in Caldwell's dismissal—the poor fruits of a year's enquiry, for we begin to suspect that the dismissal was not based upon proof of the Chisholm-Anstey charges, but upon more general grounds, which preclude any apology or reparation from being offered to that gentleman. Upon the whole, the Governor has been rather lucky in his official connection with Hongkong. Official quarrels had been taken away by the removal of the quarrelsome officials just before he came; all but two, and one was dismissed after an Enquiry that kept further quarrels in abeyance for the time it lasted; the dismissal was (most likely) not on a basis which opened door for the return of the old clamorous party—somewhat to this disgust, no doubt if it be the case. The Governor has also to congratulate himself upon having received a pretty fair share of newspaper attention although possessing only a limited amount of space for its topics, where he has stretched that a little beyond its just dimensions in order to criticise him and his measures. We have opened his eyes to a few of the salient points in his official character, by simply assailing them ourselves with ease and success. He must always have felt one thing at least, that we could have no possible motive to induce us either to praise or blame him; and he may govern a few other Colonies before he meets with such unvarnished criticism as we shall always keep at his disposal. Our strictures may not be so intensively feared as the coarse vociferations that sometimes appear elsewhere, but as we are above the vulgar desire of bullying the resistless, that consideration has no force with us. We are sure that when His Excellency returns to these shores he will be sincerely welcomed not only by us—we shall miss him for an occasional "local,"—but by all, or nearly all, who have had relations of any sort with him in China. We desire for him a good reception in England, and admission into higher society than he has hitherto moved in. The latter will do him a world of good, as it will impart to his mind that native assurance of which it is so markedly in want. We feel morally certain that a very fair career lies before Sir Hercules Robinson, and his three years in China we accept as an omen of what we predict. Faults he has, many; but time may do much to remove them. In private society, where he exercised, although not in his own person, a most extensive and beneficial influence, his absence will be greatly felt.

THE arrival of the steamer *Kate* from Singapore direct, on the 25th ultimo, put us in possession of English journals by the Mail of 10th May, which had arrived at that port per *Emeu* on the morning of the 12th June. The *Pekin* delivered the bulk of the Mail on the 26th, three days before contract time; and the same vessel is appointed to leave this port with the outward Mails to-morrow the 4th July.

SHANGHAI.—During the fortnight which has elapsed since the dispatch of our last Report, we have not been disturbed by the rebels within the thirty mile circuit around Shanghai—the prescribed boundary. Although it is known that there are some bands of marauders near Kah-ding, yet it is tolerably certain that the main body of fighting men have retreated on Nanking and Soochow, where it is reported on good authority, that they are hard pressed. They appear also to have moved away from the vicinity of Sungkeong, while our men at Nanjao have seen nothing of them. On the Eastern side of the river, they have not been heard of lately. The town of Cho-lin from whence they were driven by our troops, is now occupied by the Imperialists, and being restored to its former prosperity; while the inhabitants of the adjacent towns and villages are enjoying comparative peace and security since they gave in their allegiance to the constituted authorities. The bands of rebels who infested this part of the country, are supposed to have retired in the direction of Hangchow—which city has fallen into the hands of the Imperialists.

The British and French forces have retired within their lines, and established strong outposts at Fa-wha and Sik-a-way, distant about 12 miles from Shanghai. Our outer defences are now nearly finished, and enclose the walled city, extending from the Soochow Creek to the left bank of the Wong-poo river, a distance of three miles and a half—literally defending a native population of not less than 450,000. The British troops are now settling down into more comfortable quarters, and the sickness which prevailed amongst the men is daily on the decrease. This, in some measure, is accounted for by the setting in of the usual summer rains, which have been unusually late this year. Though the weather is considered very seasonable, at the same time it is very disagreeable and uncomfortable, while it puts a stop to all military operations. It would appear that the rebels are equally affected by the heat and humidity, as they prefer keeping within their intrenchments.

TIENTSIN.—Advices to 21st June.—The British troops quartered there have all gone, so that the civil foreign population are now left to their own resources for amusement and protection. As to any fear o the latter score there is no apprehension—tane quility prevails in the surrounding country. The rebels in the Shan-si province are reported to have moved to the westward and southward; and the crop, in the interior are said to be going on satisfactorily Since the inland traders have gone to Yutze fair, trade in foreign manufactured Imports has been almost suspended, and the sales effected have been at lower rates. The traders at Tientsin are waiting advices

cards, it is essential that both elements should agree on the course to be pursued otherwise their acts would be illegal. That something must be done in the matter are long is abundantly evident; and it is only prudent that the subject should be ventilated, so that when it becomes a stern necessity, we may not do things hastily. The present time is opportune, and all those who have the interests of Shanghai at heart will assist in the scheme of conferring upon this their adopted Settlement, the great boon of a constitutional government.—*North China Herald, June 21.*

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The Orient with the London Mail of 26th May arrived in this harbour on the 7th instant.

In Imports we have no improvement to report in the North, the continued stagnation being now attributed to the heavy rains at Shanghae during the fortnight. In Canton also the market remains very dull, but in Hongkong sales have been made at old rates. In Exports, Teas are arriving fast at Shanghae from Hankow, and in Silk a large business has been done.

TIENTSIN, *June 12.* Trade very dull, but expected to revive after the Yu-tang fair is over.

SHANGHAE, *July 5.*—Little doing in Imports. The sales for the fortnight are.—18,000 pieces Grey and 2,000 White Shirtings, 4,500 T-Cloths, 5,000 American Drills, and 1,200 Spotted Shirtings. In Exports Black Teas were arriving from the river, and the total settlements (those of Hankow and Kiukiang inclusive) are 26,000 chests Congou, Ningchow, and Oopeih, and 800 Flowery Pekoe, at a slight advance for finer grades, 20 chops are reported arrived during the fortnight at Hankow 6,000 half-chests Green have been shipped, eaing 14,500 Moyune and Tychow and 4,500 Japan in Stock. OTHER, the settlements are 6,000 bales, at a slight fall in prices, leaving 11,000 in stock. Exchange on London, 4/6 a 4/6½ for Bank, 4/5½ a 4/4½ for Credit. Freights to London 54 10 for 56 for Tea, £5 10 for Silk; to New York £20 and £25. Vessels loading, for London, *Celestial Challenger, Margaret Elias, Melbourne, Philomela,* and *Sir W. P. Wallace*; for New York, *Red Gauntlet.*

FOOCHOW, *July 5.*—Of Imports, the only sales have been 1,000 Grey Shirtings, 2,500 T-Cloths, and 400 pieces Lead. Congou Teas showed a slight decline and there were few fine in Market. Arrivals of good medium class had been large, for which extreme rates were asked. High prices had been paid for Souchongs; and for Pekoes holders were firm. The fortnight's transactions are 20,088 chests Congou, 4,389 Souchong, 7,954 Oolong, 588 Pekoes, and 2,742 boxes Scented. Freights, to London, £7. Vessels loading, for London, *Beautiful Star* and *Sancho Panza*; for Liverpool, *Veronica.*

AMOY.—Sales of Imports 424 bales Bombay Cotton, 180 Yarn, 650 pieces Grey Shirtings, and 500 Turkey red Cloths. In Exports, the transactions are.—610 half-chests Congou, 4,300 Oolong, 200 Orange Pekoe, and 2,200 Caper. The *Golden State* is loading for New York.

CANTON.—Nothing doing in Imports, the only sales being 1,180 bales Bombay 187 Madras and 548 Bengal Cotton, 431 Yarns, no Shirtings, under 1,000 pieces T. Cloths, and 2,250 pieces American Drills. Of Rice, about 86,000 piculs were sold, leaving 180,000 piculs in stock. Of the New Congous 42 chops have arrived, of which only 5 have found buyers, the excessive rates demanded preventing purchases. The fortnight's transactions (exclusive of those 5 chops) are,—1,200 half-chests Twankay Congou, 11,500 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe, 19,900 Caper, with 1,000 Gunpowder, and 500 half-chests Young Hyson, Canton-made. Vessels loading, for London, *Chaa-sze, Kilso, Oithona,* and *Wm. Mitchell*; for Liverpool, *Chrysolite*; for New York, *Comet.*

HONGKONG.—Sales of Imports comprise 580 bales Bombay Cotton, 100 Yarn, 12,000 pieces Grey Shirtings, 1,300 T Cloths, 2,000 American Drills, 800 Long Ells, and 45,000 piculs Rice. Exchange on London 4/4½ for Bank, 4/7½ to 4/8 for Credit. Freights, Whampoa to London £6 to £7. Tonnage in good demand for the Coasting trade.

SHIPPING CHARTERS & SETTLEMENTS.

(From J. S. Hook's Circular.)

'Jupiter,' Dan. barque, 480 tons, Manila to England or Continent, rates private.

'Oriental,' Fr. barque, 274 tons, Manila to England or Continent, £5.15 for Dry Sugar, £6.5 for Wet, per ton, 10/ extra if to the Continent.

'J. W. A. Lorentzen,' Ham. ship, 600 tons, Manila to England, £6 10 for Dry Sugar per ton.

'Chaa-sze,' Brit. barque, 390 tons, Whampoa to London.

'Alcyone,' Brit. barque, 371 tons, Fuhchau to London, current rates.

'Helen Queen,' Brit. ship, 814 tons, Fuhchau to England, current rates.

'Pruth,' Brit. barque, 363 tons, hence to Shanghae, 4,000 in fail.

'Piccola, Hem. 238 tons, hence to Shanghae 52½ cents per picul.

'Cobang,' Brit. barque, 284 tons, hence to Shanghae, current rates.

'Swina,' Aus. barque, 276 tons, hence to Shanghae, 55 cents per picul.

'Selene,' Ham. ship, 649 tons, hence to Shanghae with original cargo of Rice.

'Conference,' Brit. ship 580 tons, hence to Shanghae, 50 cents per picul.

'Stella,' Am. ship, 795 tons, hence to Shanghae, filling up at current rates.

'Neshat,' Dan. barque, 382 tons, on the berth for Shanghae, at current rates.

'Margaret,' Ham. schooner, 190 tons, on the berth for Shanghae, at current rates.

'Hero,' Ham. brig, 111 tons, on the berth for Shanghae, at current rates.

'Clarissa Reid,' Am. ship, 1,054 tons, on the berth for Shanghae, at current rates.

'Luchow,' Ham. brig, 282 tons, Macao to Shanghae, 55 cents per picul.

'Archimedes,' Brit. schooner, 152 tons, Macao to Shanghae, 52½ cents per picul.

'Gemini,' Ham. brig, 216 tons, hence to Ningpo, 52½ cents per picul.

'Colonsay,' Brit. barque, 235 tons, Shanghae, 50 cents per picul.

'Daylight,' Siam, ship, 547 tons, Shanghae, current rates.

'Eagle Wing,' Am. ship 1,174 tons, Fuhchau, future destination not fixed.

'Magenta,' Am. ship, 825 tons, Fuhchau, future destination not fixed.

'Richard Sheldon,' Am. ship, 650 tons, to Manila, future destination not fixed.

'Celestial,' Am. ship, 407 tons, to Manila, seeking.

LOCAL.

We announced some weeks since that the ship *Star of the South*, Captain Renner, bound hence to Liverpool, had put into Trincomalee, leaky. We learn by telegram received yesterday that after discharging part of her cargo the leak was discovered; and the ship is now re-loading and will be ready for sea in a few days.

STUDENT'S LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—Pursuant to notice the following members of the Society assembled in the rooms of the Native General Library yesterday at half-past 7 P.M.

Dr. Bhau Daji, Messrs. Ardeshir Framji, Nanabhai R. Ranina, Bala Mangeshwagle, B. A. Madhai, N. Shirgamkar, Narayan, M. Paramanand, Hormasji Dadabhai and Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

The weather being rainy, there were not members enough to form a quorum. The regular business of the Society was therefore laid aside, and at the request of some of the members Mr. Hormasji gave the substance of his paper orally. After which the President Dr. Bhau Daji favored the Company with some remarks on the human brain.

A desultory conversation was carried on about the desirability of forming separate Committees for inquiring into different subjects, for increased activity amongst the members of the Society. The assembly broke up at half-past 8 P.M.

WE notice a Bill now passing through the House of Commons, called the *Merchant Seamen's Amendment act*, and amongst other clauses we observe several making it compulsory on all Engineers to pass an examination, and obtain certificates of competency such as masters and mates of Merchant vessels now have to obtain before they can join a ship. This is a step in the right direction, and we trust to see the Act extended to India, in the next Session of our Legislative. There can be no doubt, more accidents occur to boilers and machinery through incompetent men being put in charge of them, than from any other cause, and from the great increase of steam, not only as applied to navigation, but to manufactures in this country. We think the measure highly necessary.—*Hurkaru, July 26.*

IN bringing forward his budget for the year 1862-63, Mr. Laing intimated that it was the intention of government to credit the local governments at once with the several sums which it might be decided to allot to them as their share in the proceeds, during the current year, of the one per cent. set aside for public works purposes out of the proceeds of the Income Tax. Thirty-eight lakhs of rupees were set aside for this purpose. Of this sum it has been decided at once to distribute thirty-four lakhs in the following proportions :—

Bengal	11	lakhs.
Bombay	8	,,
Madras	4	,,
N. W. Provinces	6	,,
Punjab	1	,,
Oudh	1	,,
Central Provinces	1	,,
British Burmah	1	,,
Minor Administrations	1	,,

As was the case in 1861-62, the Straits Settlements, Hyderabad and Mysore are excluded from any share in the fund, inasmuch as the only sums derived on account of Income Tax from those provinces are levied on the salaries of officers of the British Government. The remaining four lakhs are to be held for the present as a reserve fund, as the Governor General has doubts as to the correctness of the assignment of thirty-eight lakhs which he thinks may prove excessive; at any rate, the sum contributed by the minor governments are not sufficient, he considers, to entitle them to the eight lakhs which were assigned to them in the Financial Resolution of the 28th December last, allotting he Public Works Funds for 1861-62; in which the above sum will at once be placed to the credit of the several governments mentioned, the remaining four lakhs will be held in reserve as a special fund to meet any emergency that may arise, or until the Financial Department has received such precise information regarding the proceeds of the tax as may enable it to decide on the exact proportion due to the public works fund. In the *interim* one lakh out of this balance will be held specially at the disposal of the minor Administrations, to be distributed at the discretion of the Public Works Department. The allotments of the four larger governments are, it will be observed, the same as those made in 1861-62. The chief difference is in the allotments to the lesser ones, which last year were as follows :—

Central Provinces	2,50,000
Oudh	2 25,000
Pegu	1,50,000
and Hydrabad (Berar)	1,00,000

while a sum of 1,22,000 was held as a reserve fund.

Last year the then Governor General expressly desired that it might not be supposed that this fund was inapplicable to works which were being constructed out of the Imperial Exchequer. Lord Elgin has modified this decision by ruling that no sums out of the one per cent fund are to be applied to the construction of works bringing in a profit to government—such as irrigation works.—*Englishman, July 26.*

WEATHER REPORT.

5th August 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. cloudy. Ther. 80.
BULSAR.—S. W. calm rainy.
CANNANORE.—S. W. cloudy.
GALLE.—Strong westerly winds and cloudy. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Light N. W. rainy.
KOLAPORE.—Light S. W. cloudy.
MADRAS.—S. W. fine. Ther. 82.
PAUMBEN.—Fine. Ther. 85.
SURAT.—S. W. rainy.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 5TH.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THEFT AND DISHONESTLY RECEIVING.—Gunput Pillajee and Jumnadass Runsord, were brought up on remand from the previous day on a charge of theft and dishonestly receiving a pair of gold wristlets.

Mr. F. Kirschner, Police Constable, said,—On Sunday last about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, I went to the Marwarree Bazar, and saw a great crowd collected before the shop of the second prisoner. The first prisoner was there, in custody of a Police Naique, charged with stealing a pair of gold wristlets and a cap from the child of Bazonjee Pallonjee. I asked the prisoner Gunput what he had done with them. He pointed to prisoner Jumnadass and said, "I sold him the wristlets for thirty rupees and the cap for one rupee on Friday." I requested Jumnadass to give up the cap and the wristlets. He said, "I know nothing about them, I don't know him. I know nothing about this affair." The witness Buxia Jeytram came into the shop at that time, and the first prisoner pointed to him and said, "he was sitting in the corner at the time of the transaction." I confronted Buxia with the two prisoners; He said, in their presence "I saw Gunput having some transaction with Jumnadass, on Friday. I saw Gunput give something to him, but I can't say what." Then Jumnadass said, "it is true that I took the bangles from Gunput and that I paid him thirty rupees, but I did not buy them." Jumnadass was not in custody at this time. Then Jumnadass further said, "I received them from Gunput, gave them to Moolchund, received thirty rupees from him for them, and gave the rupees to Gunput." I then took Jumnadass in custody; at about half-past one o'clock next morning, Moolchund the witness, came to the market chowkey and gave up these gold wristlets.

Cross-examined by the prisoner Jumnadass—you did deny at first about the transaction.

His Worship, at this stage, postponed the further hearing of the case.

THE DHOBIE TALAO GANGS.—Pallonjee Rustomjee, Nowrojee Rustomjee, Byramjee Heerjeebhoy and Sorabjee Pestonjee were again brought up on the charge of assaulting Framjee Bomanjee.

Mr. R. B. Barton for the prosecutor.

Mr. Sangster for the three first prisoners.

Robert Steel, a seaman of the ship *Oriental* said,—On the 22nd June last betwixt the hours of nine and half-past nine o'clock, as I was going home, I saw this man Framjee Bomanjee, lying on the ground and four men beating him. That man there (the prisoner Pallonjee) is one of the four who struck him while he was on the ground. I cannot recognise any of the other prisoners. I was as far as I am now from the Magistrate (18 feet 6 inches) when I saw the first prisoner strike the prosecutor. A sepoy came, but the man was not on the ground when the sepoy came. I did not see the prisoners do anything further to the man. I did not see him struck after he rose. The sepoy was struck by some native; and then I left. The prosecutor was bleeding, while on the ground, from the head. I have not the least doubt that this (the first prisoner) was the man who struck prosecutor. There was plenty of light. The shops were all lit up. The first prisoner struck this man (prosecutor) with what I call a club. It was a stick.

Lal Sing, Police Jemadar No. 9, said,—I remember one Sunday night about six weeks ago, I saw the prisoners Pallonjee, Nowrojee and Byramjee in custody of Appa Cannoo, Police Constable No. 631. Appa Cannoo gave me this bamboo stick, (identified.) I gave it to Mr. Bell. It has not been in my custody since.

Appa Cannoo, Police sepoy No. 631, was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Sangster, said,—I knew the prosecutor before, he resides at Dhobie Talao. As I was on my post there I looked and saw the prosecutor in the buggy before the row took place. Pallonjee struck the prosecutor first. That was the first thing that Pallonjee did. I could not tell if the second and third prisoners assaulted him. They were there, but I cannot say whether they assaulted him or not. Pallonjee and Nowrojee tried to take Toolajee's (Police sepoy) staff. They did take it. I was distant about ten or fifteen paces while the assault was going on. The other sepoys came four or five minutes after I raised the alarm; one sepoy came. I was there during the five minutes while the other sepoys were coming. The row was going on about a quarter of an hour. I did not see Pallonjee knocked down by any body. I left to report to Mr. Bell, as I was at a loss what to do. I left my sepoy there, I don't know whether there was a fight between the parties. Pallee (Pallonjee) struck the first blow.

Re-examined by Mr. Barton.—I did not see a fight. His Worship postponed the further hearing of the case until Tuesday the 12th instant, at twelve o'clock; and enlarged the prisoner's bail.

CHARGE OF SHEEP-STEALING.—Mahomed Sallay, a dirty looking Mahomedan butcher, was charged with stealing a sheep of the value of two rupees and eight annas, the property of Bappoo Bhimjee.

The prosecutor said,—I am a dealer in sheep. I do not know the prisoner. Last Sunday at about six o'clock my sheep (now below) was safe; and about seven o'clock I missed it. I described it to a sepoy and he showed it to me. I know the marks on each sheep, not the colors.

Police sepoy No. 483 said,—On Sunday last I was on duty on the Esplanade about eight o'clock, when I saw prisoner with the sheep (now below) on that road. When he saw me he pressed the head of the sheep under his arm. I stopped him. He said, "I have got a sheep," and that he got it from Mandavee bunder. Then he said he got it from Boree bunder from a butcher. No one was with me at that time. The prosecutor came and claimed the sheep, he first described it. The prosecutor had about 40 or 50 sheep. He told me that the missing sheep had a black back, white chest, and pieces cut on its foot.

The prisoner said that he did not steal the sheep, it was given to him by another butcher.

His Worship said, that it was a very suspicious case, but the evidence not being sufficient to convict the prisoner, he would get the benefit of the doubt. *Case dismissed, and prisoner discharged.*

INDIAN.

SHOLAPORE.

THE court of enquiry sitting here to try the sepoys of H. M.'s 8th Regiment N. I. on account of the serious disturbance between them and the bazar people, have not yet been able to bring the case to completeness. I have to observe that this disturbance broke out upwards of two months ago, yet the case has not been brought to a close. The tardiness of the court in disposing of so short a case; the vague nature of the statements which they are wont to receive from the sepoys; and its manner, concur to prove, that it is disposed to screen those who are really guilty and who richly deserve punishment. The following remark, which is applicable to this case, will serve to show what leads it astray. As it is almost always more pleasing, and certainly far more easy to military officers, some of whom have from constitutional peculiarities not a good knowledge of administering justice, to believe than to scrutinize; and as their minds are much less powerful and penetrating than the civilians, they are prone to attach a degree of intrinsic value to those statements which are, in point of fact, nothing but wild unnatural fictions, and in such cases as this disdain to be guided by fact.

But whether this be the case or not, the bazar people have no trust in its justice; and as I think it is possible, nay probable, that the sepoys have shed infamy upon themselves by beating, as they did, the poor bazar people with less scruple than we kill a fowl, some sort of punishment should be awarded in their case to serve as a salutary warning to them.—*Poona Observer, August 5.*

BENGAL.

Still less may be formed of the extensive nature of the requisites of the Commissariat Commission now working at the Presidency, when we state that the Commission has issued some three hundred questions, addressed to one hundred different officers, all of which queries are to be answered according to the best judgment and knowledge of the recipients. Thus the Commission will receive, and will have to consider and be guided by, thirty thousand answers; a task the mere contemplation of which seems to us sufficient to appal the most inquisitive man on earth. The above fact, however, shews one thing very plainly, that the Commission are in earnest at their work; and promises another, that their labours will be productive of vast improvement in the Commissariat Department.—*Englishman, July 26.*

MADRAS.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—From the subjoined report of the proceedings that took place at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held yesterday, it will be seen that a movement has at length been originated with the view of relieving the sufferings of the operatives in Lancashire thrown out of employment by the Cotton famine. The privations to which this class of our fellow subjects have been for months subjected, the still worse privations likely to be their lot during the dreary months of winter, and the noble spirit in which the working class have met this heavy misfortune, are all known to our readers through the home Journals. In such a case no "appeal" is necessary. All that needs be done is to give publicity to the announcement contained in the subjoined Report.

At a meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, held at the Office of Messrs. Binny and Co., on Wednesday the 30th July 1862.

Resolved.—That a subscription be now opened by the Chamber on behalf of the distressed operatives of Lancashire, and other manufacturing districts, and that lists be circulated through the Presidency with an intimation that all the Banks and Houses of Business at Madras will be glad to receive subscriptions. Further that the amount collected be handed over to the President for remittance to England through the Lord Mayor of London.

R. O. CAMPBELL,
President.

The following subscriptions were then made :—

Messrs. Binny and Co	Rs.	1,000
,, Parry and Co	,,	1,000
,, C. Shand and Co	,,	1,000
,, Arbuthnot and Co	,,	1,000
,, Maxwell, Bland and Co	,,	1,000
,, Dymes and Co	,,	1,000
,, W. C. Walker, Esq., M. Bank	,,	300
,, Messrs Lecot and Co	,,	500
,, Bainbridge, Byard, Gair and Co	,,	500
,, Walker and Co	,,	500

—*Times, July 31.*

PESHAWUR.

MAJOR General Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., who has for many years so ably commanded the Peshawur Division, returns to England *via* Calcutta in January next, by long sea round the Cape. We believe we may safely state, that he will be succeeded in the command of the Peshawur Division by Brigadier General St. G. D. Showers, now commanding the Presidency Division. —*Englishman, July 26.*

INDIAN PRESS.

FREE TRADE IN LAND.

(From the Friend of India, July 24.)

BENGAL revels in a sea of litigation. The Sudder contradicts itself with even more absurdity than usual, and the unfortunate subordinate judicial officers look in vain for any steady light to guide them in the darkness. Deputy Collectors not a month out of college are overruled by Collectors of still less experience. Judges, almost beardless owing to the recent tide of rapid promotion, come to the rescue with decisions reversing the acts of both, and the late Sudder presides over the whole with a fatuous dignity which would make the fortune of a Lord of Misrule in a pantomime. A collection of decisions under the Rent Law of 1859 in Bengal alone—and the same, we believe, is true in a modified sense of the North and Western Provinces—would astonish the world at the little wisdom with which the English govern India and at the much less deference which both English sense and native peasant shew under such government. So startling absurd and contradictory are these decisions, so lost in a maze of doubt are all revenue officers high and low, that even a Sudder Judge who has himself headed the frolic and passed the decision which we quoted last week, has implored Government to take the power of deciding Act X. cases from Collectors, and to vest it in officers who will attend to nothing else. We write far more in the interest of the tenant than of the landlord when we say that Act X. has produced in Nuddea, and will produce elsewhere all over Northern India, a state of things compared with which the misery and wrong caused by the premature introduction of the permanent settlement into Bengal were small indeed.

In 1793, justly or unjustly Lord Cornwallis created certain rights in the soil. His first object was to secure the Government revenue at the smallest cost, which he did by creating large landed proprietors; his second to guard the ryot against oppression, which he did by declaring the tenure and rent of all who had existed for a certain period on the land unchangeable and his third to effect a gradual improvement in the country and increase of the produce of the soil and of trade, which he did by declaring the landlord's revenue or rent to Government permanent. Subsequently several Acts were passed relating to the rights of tenant and landlord, but all were more or less conceived in the spirit of Lord Cornwallis' settlement. After the first years of wrong when almost a new race of landlords had sprung up, all went smoothly and Bengal became the garden of India, while Madras and Bombay withered and became waste under an annual settlement, and even with a thirty years' assessment the North Western Provinces were swept by periodical famines. In the course of time, after 1833, Englishmen bought estates subject to all the under-tenures then existing upon them. There can be no doubt that right and philanthropic as was Lord Cornwallis' desire to maintain the ryots and their lands, it was desirable that those who had a permanent claim neither to be ousted nor to have their rents raised, should gradually be bought out or the out. It may be laid down as an axiom that wherever there are competing claims to the same patch of ground there will be disputes ending as in New Zealand and the colonies in bloody wars, or as in India in an ocean of litigation which sweeps all governmens away before it. So desirable it is that only one man should have an interest in each holding that this was one great object of the Encumbered Estates Commission in Ireland, to effect this Acts for enfranchising copyholds were passed in England, and Canada voted half a million sterling to enfranchise the French settlers on the St. Lawrence. Uneducated men will quarrel about land far more bitterly than about women or money, and that is saying a great deal. Another axiom is that estates of a middling size are far better for a people than either very small or very large holdings. In the former case, as in India and Ireland, the people raise enough only for their daily wants and from century to century barely exist like the rank weeds which cover a stagnant pool. In the latter case, as in Oudh and too much in Great Britain, we have great Barons and Dukes like Maun Singh or Buccleuch of Bedford who do not always take an interest in their tenantry. That holding is best which attracts the capital and personal energy of its proprietor. Left to itself Lord Cornwallis' settlement was calculated to produce these two results, to raise the large tenant-farmer with rights of permanency into a landlord, and by extinguishing small holdings to set the millions of Bengal free from their slavish bonds to the soil, so as to become labourers, artisans, traders, and in fact all that the varied society of Modern Europe is now as distinguished from its condition in the Dark Ages. Sir J. P. Grant's law protecting the under-landlord when the superior landlord was sold up for default of rent, was a great step towards this, and it would have been well if his revenue policy had always been distinguished by similar wisdom.

We admit that the tenant was oppressed by his native landlord who could summon him by law to his presence like a slave and who exacted illegal cesses from him. But the question is—was this oppression due to the revenue laws or was it not rather inherent in the people and to be prevented only by bringing justice to every man's door and raising the tone of native landlords? Nothing was needed to prevent oppression but an Act declaring it illegal for a landlord to summon a tenant to his presence, giving him in return the English remedy of arrears for cesses. But pseudo-philanthropy stepped in. Act X. was passed in 1859 amid the jubilations of all inexperienced sentimentalists. Had that Act merely codified all our revenue statutes it would have been a boon. But it went in the teeth of previous legislation, it upset the rights of seventy years, it arrested progress at its most delicate point and now has exploded like a bomb in a magazine. We talk of the daring wrong Lord Canning proposed to commit in a rebel province like Oudh, but in truth Act X. was far more daring. The men who went to bed, the night before it was passed, proprietors of estates with rights at least seventy years old, and tenants of farms which they had held on their own intelligible terms for a long period, awoke next morning to find half their rights gone. The Act cut both ways. Wherever a landlord had estates on which ryots had squatted for twelve years, he ceased to be a proprietor in the proper sense of the term, his ryots superseded him, standing to him in the same permanent relation as he stood to Government. Whenever a ryot fondly imagined he and his children would sit at an easy rent as his fathers had done, he found that the rent might be raised, might be doubled or quadrupled according to the increase in the value of his produce. No one was benefited; all were set by the ears. In any other country than Bengal, there would have been agrarian insurrection. Where than else, but in progress in seventy years in clearing off small under-tenures was lost, for in one hour millions of under-tenures were created, every twelve years' squatter being made a copyholder. Society in India was thus thrown back more than a century. If history, we write soberly, records no such act of gigantic socialism done in the name of philanthropy. It required little time for both parties to awake to it, but the year was not three years old when Sir J. P. Grant by legislation tried to correct its evils. Will it be believed that at this moment and for the last year Government, that is the public, is paying £6,000 a year to collect the rents of Mr. Hills, one landlord? Even in the first full year of the Act litigation rose from 47,816 rent suits in 1858-59 to 61,998 in 1860-61. Last year the number must have been nearly double. So true is it that the child cannot with impunity play with edged tools. The laws of society, like those of material nature, avenge themselves.

Is there no remedy? The Sudder decision that the Act has no retrospective effect, a decision as just as it is illegal, would be a temporary curse, for all would have fair warning for the future and would take care to give no leases longer than eleven years, eleven months and thirty days. But why should the Indian Government prevent me from buying or selling land (subject always to the permanent settlement rights) as I buy or sell bread, or piece goods? Even Austria does not go so far as this. The police it is true regulate the time and the manner of spitting, are great critics as to hats, and have strange rules as to marriage, but they do not stretch land also on their Procrustes-bed. This Act X. has got Bengal into such a "muddle," has created such a revolution and produced such anarchy in the rights and interests of all landlords and tenants, that we see no remedy except in its abolition, retaining the clause which makes it illegal for the landlord to force the tenant to attend his cutcherry. True, the evil already done cannot be all undone, but no more will be committed. The undoubted oppression of the ryots previous to 1859 is not one whit less now, and never will be less so long as the poor court oppression and the rich claim the right to oppress with impunity. We cannot punish a husband for beating his wife in secret, if the wife will not complain. Good police and criminal courts may do a little to prevent the evil, but it will be checked only when the Bengali learns, like the Hindustani, to give blow for blow, and when both are trained by centuries of Christianity at once to hold their own rights and to respect the rights of others. We may add that small cottiers will always be oppressed in proportion to the smallness of their holdings.

In the middle of August next Mr. Hills' appeal from the decision quoted in our last will be heard in the High Court before the Chief Justice. We implore him to come to the rescue of Government, of the weary public, of the landlord and of the tenant in this matter, and pass such a decision as will either undo the evils of Act X., or if that is impossible will shew the nature of the legislation required to restore to society its healthy growth. Great as have been the past services to India of Sir Barnes Peacock, to do this would be to eclipse them all.

LORD CANNING.

(From the Friend of India, July 24.)

LONDON, 17th *June* 1862.

LORD CANNING has just expired. His death will greatly deepen the gloom prevailing in the political world. Much was expected from Lord Canning. From the first he was judged here with great leniency, for the higher politicians have other things to think of than English opinion, and his "clemency orders" justified us all in the eyes of Europe. Then as was natural his singular and supreme success, the total suppression of the revolt, the reform effected in the finances, the height of power to which the Indian Empire has attained, fascinated men who could not decide how far these triumphs had been attained through, and how far in spite of him. Then his later policy, the creation of an Indian aristocracy, the favour shewn to the Colonists, gratified the classes most opposed to him, and opinion gradually budded into a wish he should be our next War Minister. It was known that he was willing to accept a seat in the cabinet, and the *Morning Post* announced almost officially that his arrival would lend strength to a Government curiously wanting in administrative ability. And now he is gone like Lord Dalhousie, and Lord Metcalfe, and James Wilson, and Mr. Ritchie, and the hundred men who have after a successful career been killed by toil under an Indian sun. I doubt if we have lost in this generation a more statesman-like man. Slow and apparently indecisive, with a mind which was strangely attracted by the collateral aspects of every subject, he was still in action a true statesman. The decision once given was always broad, the judgment always conclusive. Even in his worst act, the confiscation of all property in Oude, the shadow of a great idea flitted before his mind, and he used the vast and oppressive power he claimed for the benefit of the people he had apparently ruined. The confiscation in Oude was the *largest* act I have ever seen done, and though judging at this distance of time and with its author's death still crying in the streets, and still deeming the act an immoral one, I cannot doubt that it was followed by a success which justified its carelessness of principle. Nothing can justify slaughter except verification, and Lord Canning almost solved that problem. Personally he made few friends, and in India perhaps he will be little regretted, but the coldness which restrained him from forming intimacies left him also unusually magnanimous. I cannot remember an occasion on which open avowed hostility to Lord Canning ever stood in a man's way, or in which he failed to select the man he deemed most qualified out of the ranks of his enemies, at one time including half the Indian services. That he misapprehended the mutiny is, I think, undeniable. That he failed to relieve Cawnpore and throughout hoped too much from apparent confidence in the sepoys is also, I fear, too true. But that he had before him a distinct policy, a system of action from which he never swerved, and which at least succeeded, I have no doubt whatever. He will be mourned in England, and he may well be regretted in India, when we remember that his death leaves Sir Charles Wood at the head of Indian affairs for the rest of Lord Palmerston's reign.

CIVIL SERVICE LANDHOLDERS.

(From the Englishman, July 24.)

A DIFFICULTY has arisen with the Madras Government touching the extent of Sir Charles Wood's prohibition to officers of the civil service to hold lands in the Presidency to which they belong. By a notification published in the *Government Gazette* of the 5th June 1852, all servants of government, civil or military, covenanted or uncovenanted, though forbidden to act as directors of any "trading companies," were permitted to hold shares in such; and the Madras Government wish to know how far, in the case of companies formed for agricultural purposes, this order is reconcileable with Sir Charles Wood's prohibition. Are civil servants to be allowed to hold shares in a company formed for agricultural purposes within their own presidency under the authority of the East India Company's notification of 1852, or are they to be precluded from in any remote degree holding property in land under that by Sir Charles Wood of 1862? The question, if dealt with in an open and liberal spirit, would not be difficult of solution, and had it been left to Lord Elgin, we should not have doubted the result. But he has seen fit to refer it to the Home Government, and we much fear lest the narrow-minded spirit which could see objection to civil servants holding land in the Presidency in which they are employed, may also detect latent danger in the fact even of their holding shares in anagricultural company. Sir William Denison is determined to see his way clearly in all matters connected with the holding of land by civil servants; he has taken the opportunity at the same time, to enquire whether those attached to the Madras Presidency are to be permitted to hold land in Mysore, Coorg, and Travancore. On this latter point we do not see how any doubt could have arisen. The spirit which dictated Sir Charles Wood's prohibitory order, was to prevent the servants of government from holding property in those localities in which their official position might be supposed in any way to give them facilities for its acquisition on more favourable terms than the outside public; and because natives could not be trusted, European gentlemen were, on the principle of equality, insulted by being classed in the same category. But the only kind of influence which could be supposed to be exercised by an officer of the Madras Government in either of those districts would be quite different from that contemplated by Sir Charles Wood. The fact of their being members of the British government would no doubt give them importance in the eyes of the Travancore Rajah, but they have no authority over the owners of the soil as they have in territory directly under British rule, and, consequently, could not be suspected of making an undue use of authority to obtain possession of land on advantageous terms.

THE NAIB'S POWER.

(From the Englishman, July 24.)

A DECISION arrived at in the appellate branch of the High Court on the 12th instant by Messrs. Morgan and Trevor, involves a point of great importance to all interested in trading or agricultural transactions in Bengal. Baboo Degumber Mitter sued one of his tenants named Gurreeholla for enhanced rent, when the latter pleaded a *Mowroosee* potta, which, he said, had been granted to him by the *naib* of the executor of the late Mr. Sutherland. The cases was appealed first to the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen of the district, and at length to the High Court, on the question of the genuineness of the potta; but the Principal Sudder Ameen, rightly as we conceive, set aside this question and decreed against the appellant, on the ground that it had not been shewn that the *naib* had the power to grant the potta. This decision the High Court has reversed, thus expressing an opinion that *naibs* have, as a rule, power to grant pottas without reference to the real owner of the property—that, in fact, the latter, in appointing an agent, devolves upon him the full powers possessed by himself as proprietor. This ruling we do not hesitate to affirm to be contrary both to law and practice, in England and in India, and we are the more surprised at seeing it proceed from a bench on which Mr. Trevor was sitting, as it is directly opposed to the view which he himself has hitherto taken of similar cases which came before him when Judge of the Sudder Adawlut. The law of England recognises no general right in the steward to grant leases in the absence of the proprietor other than for terms determinable at the landlord's pleasure and we are at a loss to conceive how the Judges arrived at the conclusion that a power which the law does not assume to be confided to a man who, in England, is frequently of respectability and substance, is held in Bengal by one who is, we fear, too frequently the reverse. Section 59 of Regulation VIII. of 1793, after making it obligatory on landlords to give pottas to their under-tenants, expressly provides that, "No farmer, without special permission from the proprietor of the lands, or (if the lands form part of an independant talook) the dependant talookdar, shall grant a potta extending beyond the period of his own lease, nor shall any agent grant a potta without authority from the proprietor or dependant talookdar or the manager of a disqualified proprietor." From the stress laid in this section on the word potta, it is clear that the inability of an agent to grant a potta, or lease only, was intended to be pointed out, and that the inference was intended to be drawn, that it was competent to him to lease lands for short periods determinable at the landlord's pleasure. Such power may be wielded by an agent with advantage both to the proprietor and tenant, especially in Bengal where leases determine in the month in which the land requires to be prepared for the reception of the ensuing season's seed. The necessity of reference to the landlord, and of obtaining his signature to a legal document, would probably involve the loss of this month, and consequently render the land useless to the tenant for that season. By the delegation of power to the agents in such cases, this inconvenience and loss are avoided; the tenant promptly secures his position for one season, and if he desires to extend his lease has ample time before that is emplred to make his arrangements with the proprietor personally; even if he fail in his, so slight is the expenditure for cultivation required that his short occupancy will have exposed him to no loss. But to assume that an agent's position carries with it power to grant leases of indefinite length, is an absurdity. It involves the supposition that he has the power to bind his employer to any agreement, however ruinous, that interest or recklessness may lead him to enter into. We repeat our surprise that a decision involving such serious results should have been one of the first to emanate from a Court from which so much was expected as the High Court, and that one of the Judges who gave utterance to it should on more than one occasion have taken precisely the reverse view. We refer our readers to pages 1,448 and 1,547 of the volume of Sudder decisions for 1858, and page 1,576 of 1859, for confirmation of our assertion. Mr. Morgan is new to Mofussil practice and Mofussil law, but the serious consequences involved in the decision are so obvious, that we are surprised they should not at once have presented themselves to an English lawyer. The effect of this decision in the indigo districts, where thousands of suits for enhancement of rent are now pending, in many of which possibly similar pleas may be adduced, will be expressly serious; and even where no such agreements as that adduced by Gurreholla exist, will afford another field for the exercise of that talent for forgery which has already so many outlets.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

(From the Friend of India, July 24.)

How sick the purely English reader of Indian journals during the past four years must be of the word "service." India is still so much a place of officials that no topic is generally so interesting to residents in it as that which has reference to the services. With more intelligence than is shewn by any other community in the world of similar numbers, will Anglo-Indians read of and discuss the broad questions of imperial policy, whether Indian or English. But nothing can be so personally interesting to the official part of them as service topics, nor to the non-official part as that wide range of subjects comprehended with a glorious ambiguity in the swelling Parliamentary phrase "the development of the resources." Whatever affects the "service" or "development" lengthens or shortens the period of exile in the East and affects all the most dearly cherished hopes of the English in India. But the earnestness with which such topics are discussed is nothing to the bitterness which similar questions excite in England. Take the unfortunate clerks whom Lord Westbury forgot to provide compensation for, and who were the cause of a battle royal in the Peers. Or look at the educational service whose privileges Mr. Lowe proposed to invade with his Revised Code and who for months rang out their woes in every paper in Great Britain. And India has a good excuse for the pertinacity with which service questions have been discussed of late. Since first November 1858 every official drawing more than a hundred rupees a month has been in jeopardy from amalgamation, that dreaded monster. Much agitation accordingly has there been about the Military service, the Civil service, and the Medical service, and we have taken our place in the battle.

But what of